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SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 5 (d) of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL NAMES AUTHORITIES

The legal status of official endonyms

Submitted by Israel**

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* E/CONF.85/1/Rev.1.

** Prepared by Naftali Kadmon, Professor of Cartography, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

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The Government Names Commission, national authority on geographical names in Israel, was set up by decree of the Israeli Government in 1951. This was the first time that a legally constituted body on geographical names had been set up in the Holy Land. Affiliated to the office of the Prime Minister, its members are nominated ad personam, and the nominations must be signed by the Clerk-General of the Government and be published in the government Gazette. Members are appointed - normally at the recommendation of the chairman - on a strictly professional and non-political basis. The terms of reference, published in the government Gazette in 1951, make the Commission the sole authority on geographical names in Israel. In order to acquire not only standardized but also official status, such names must be ratified by the Government Names Commission. Furthermore, the decree stipulates that names ratified by the Commission are binding on all institutions of the Government of Israel. Thus, the Postal Authority of the Ministry of Communications must use these names and no others on cancelling stamps and in telephone directories; the Ministry of the Interior must use them in their cadastral operations and plans; the Public Works Department has to indicate them on official road signs; and the Central Bureau of Statistics must use them in its population census activities and in lists of cities, townships and villages. Above all, names conferred or ratified by the Government Names Commission must be, and are used in all maps produced by the Survey of Israel, the national surveying and mapping authority. The names are thus uniform in documents of all institutions and authorities mentioned above. This applies not only to populated places, but also to names of natural features and historical or archaeological sites.

The Government Names Commission is composed of three Subcommissions. These are the Subcommission on Names of Populated Places, the Subcommission on Geographical Names (these being, in the present context, names of natural and other physical features); and the Subcommission on Historical Names. A name can be proposed by any private or public body and be brought before one of the Subcommissions. It can also be proposed by a Subcommission or by one of its members. If a name is approved by the appropriate Subcommission it is brought before the plenum of the Government Names Commission which convenes on the average three times a year. Ratification by the plenum and publication in its records confer official status to the name.

A private person or a public body can also appeal against an officially ratified name. The appeal is heard in the first instance by the respective Subcommission and, if upheld, must be heard by the plenum. If accepted, a new name can then be proposed, but this must again be ratified by the Commission.

Since a decision by the Government Names Commission is legally binding, an appeal against its decision must be made before a court of law. Only in three cases in the past 41 years have appeals reached the courts. In two of these, one before a district court and the other before the Supreme Court, was the appeal rejected. Only in one case, concerning the name Ir Ovot (the biblical Ir Oboth) was the appeal upheld, though for purely legalistic reasons not stemming from the name itself. However, in handing down judgement, the Court explicitly upheld the authority of the Government Names Commission to

judgement, the Court explicitly upheld the authority of the Government Names Commission to confer names and stressed its professional-scientific principles and its non-partisan composition.

Whereas there is marked uniformity in the use of standardized name forms in Israel, the same cannot be said for the romanization of these endonyms. The official system of transliteration from Hebrew into roman script was adopted by the Knesset (Parliament) in 1956 and by the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1977. This system, too, is binding on government institutions and used by all authorities mentioned above in connection with geographical names in Israel, and particularly in maps. However, various other systems are being used by numerous private and even public bodies. This fact is a result of the different linguistic backgrounds of the bodies employing the names, most often in transcription and not in transliteration. Thus, touristic texts (e.g. brochures, guidebooks etc.), in the different languages spoken by tourists, make use of separate transcriptions into these languages. Although efforts are made to support and reinforce the use of the official romanization system, it is conceivable that in the future some modifications will be introduced in order to make this system more user-friendly to a wider segment of the roman script-reading population - chiefly tourists. At present, however, the official romanization system remains unchanged.

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SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

TERMINOLOGY IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Proposal for a resolution concerning the multilingual edition of the Glossary of Toponymic Terminology

Submitted by the United Nations Group of Experts
on Geographical Names**

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* E/CONF.85/Rev.1.

** Prepared by Naftali Kadmon, Convenor of the Working Group.

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1. The Working Group on Toponymic Terminology was instituted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its fifteenth session in Geneva in May 1989 (see United Nations document ESA/R/TC/GN/12 of 12 July 1989). The Working Group was given the task of producing a new Glossary of Toponymic Terminology. In view of the fact that in the previous Glossary (SR/CS/SER.F/330), there had been discrepancies between the texts in the six official languages of the United Nations in which it was composed, it was decided that the new Glossary would be produced, in the first stage, in English only, to be translated later.

2. In accordance with the timetable proposed by the Convenor of the Working Group in 1989, the new Glossary was presented to the Group of Experts at its sixteenth session, and now to the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.

3. It is recommended that work on preparing the multilingual edition of this Glossary should now proceed without delay. This would make the Glossary, in the form of a Dictionary of Toponymic Terminology, available to the widest possible circle of users, thus contributing with maximum effect to the standardization of geographical names at the national and international level.

4. It is, therefore, proposed that the Sixth Conference adopt the following resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Conference,

Noting that a new Glossary has been prepared by the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology, as recommended by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its fifteenth session,

Noting further that in accordance with the same recommendation this Glossary was composed, in the first stage, in English only,

Recognizing that, to achieve maximum effect in the standardization of geographical names at national and international level, the Glossary should be available to as wide a readership as possible,

1. Recommends that the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology be asked to continue to function, with the aim of producing a multilingual dictionary of toponymic terminology to include the remaining five official languages of the United Nations;

2. Recommends also that the United Nations Secretariat be asked to supply, within an agreed time-frame, a translation of the new Glossary from the English text into each of the five other official United Nations languages;

3. Recommends further that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its seventeenth session, appoint one or more experts to the said Working Group, to supervise, and be responsible for, the translation into each of these languages;

4. Urges that the Group of Experts request the Working Group to review the multilingual dictionary periodically and update it as necessary.

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SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

TERMINOLOGY IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Working Group on Toponymic Terminology: report for the period 1989-1992

Submitted by the United Nations Group of Experts
on Geographical Names**

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* E/CONF.85/1, Rev.1.

** Prepared by Naftali Kadmon, Convenor of the Working Group.

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1. The Working Group on Toponymic Terminology was instituted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its fourteenth session in May 1989, i.e. between two Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The background to the formation of the Working Group is as follows.

2. Working paper No. 4, presented by Israel, referred to United Nations Glossary No. 330, entitled "Technical terminology employed in the standardization of geographical names" (SR/CS/SER.F/330) and listed several problems that required attention. These were (a) precision of formulation of the definitions; (b) uniformity of definitions in the different languages; (c) completeness; and (d) redundancy. A paper submitted by the East, Central and South-East Europe Division (working paper No. 57) also touched upon some of these problems.

3. The Group of Experts therefore decided at its fourteenth session to form a new Working Group to deal with terminology in toponymy (see ESA/RT/C/GN/12, para. 94). The following were named as members of the new Working Group on Terminology: Ms. Kerfoot, Ms. Närhi, and Messrs. Ficor, Gonzales, Hornansky, Lapierre, Lewis, Payne, Raper, Sievers and Spiess, with Mr. Kadmon as Convenor. Work was to be conducted on an English version, with translation into other languages at the second stage. After an initial meeting of the Working Group in May 1989, the Convenor issued a first report to members and asked them to submit their proposals for amendments, additions and deletions of terms and definitions, with 1 November 1989 as first target date. This was later extended to 1 April 1990, by which date a quite extensive body of material had been assembled. Most active had been the Dutch and German-Speaking Division. At a later date further contributions were received from Canada, the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Processing

4. The entire material - the original Glossary No. 330 as well as the contributions mentioned above - was processed by the Convenor, the listings in the original Glossary and the new Dutch and German-Speaking Division's material before the deadline of 1 April 1990, and the later contributions after it.

5. Processing entailed two stages. The first concerned inclusion in the list of terms, and required a preliminary decision on whether a term should be recognized as an independent lexical entry, or appear under a different entry with a cross-reference; or should it be deleted? At the second stage the actual definitions were formulated. This was the more demanding part of the work, since both precision of formulation and brevity had to be aimed at. Furthermore, definitions had to be as wide and inclusive as possible. One of the drawbacks of Glossary No. 330 was the reference of many terms and definitions to Western languages and scripts only, disregarding e.g. syllabic and logographic writing systems or Semitic and South-East Asian languages. This problem was addressed by the Convenor in processing the definitions. In practice, work on both stages outlined above proceeded simultaneously.

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Examples, languages, scripts

6. In dealing with the actual definitions, those in Glossary No. 330 as well as those provided by other contributors, four matters of principle were addressed, viz. precision, brevity, examples, and other languages and scripts. The first two, already mentioned above, were treated together in the formulation of the definitions. In certain cases, brevity had to be sacrificed to clarity and precision.

7. The lack of examples had been another drawback in the past. Therefore, numerous examples have been included in the new Glossary where relevant and necessary. The Convenor, as editor of the Glossary, has introduced examples from the following 16 languages and scripts:

Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Hebrew, IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet), Japanese Kanji and Kana, Polish, Persian (Farsi), Russian Cyrillic, Spanish and Thai.

Target population

8. One question which had to be given attention concerned the target population of the new Glossary. This appears to be composed chiefly of actual or potential users of toponymic guidelines (the preparation and publication of which by member States is strongly advocated by the Group of Experts). Further users would be cartographers, editors of gazetteers, members of names authorities both scientific and administrative, students of toponymy at all levels (whether at courses on the standardization of geographical names or at universities); and other users, including any person interested in place names. The external format of the Glossary was, therefore, to be kept quite traditional and simple.

Production of the draft Glossary

9. In May 1991, the draft of Version 1.1 of the Glossary, produced on an IBM-PC-compatible word-processing system, was sent to the secretariat of the Group of Experts in New York, where it was duplicated and distributed to all members of the Working Group. This was accompanied by a letter requesting the preparation of finalizing remarks for discussion at the Working Group meeting to be held in Geneva in November 1991.

Second meeting of the Working Group

10. A second meeting of the Working Group took place in Geneva on 14 November 1991, during the fifteenth session of the Group of Experts. A number of additional experts attended the meeting. After welcoming the experts present, the Convenor reported on the activity over the past two years and noted that the first goal, as outlined at the fourteenth session in 1989, had indeed been attained, viz., presenting to the fifteenth session a full list of the terms to be included in the new Glossary, and providing the

Working Group members with a copy of Version 1.1 of the complete Glossary, in English.

11. The matter of the extent of the new Glossary was then discussed once more. While one member expressed the opinion that it should be as concise as possible, and another made the observation that many terms invited many errors, still others were of the opinion that a single widely-inclusive dictionary was desirable so that interested persons could find the relevant terms used by toponymists, in all fields, in a single volume. To a member's question as to where the limit of inclusion would be, the Convenor replied that, within reasonable bounds, all terms relating to geographical names appearing in the discussions and publications of the Group of Experts would be eligible for inclusion. A member suggested that the list should be open-ended so that the Glossary could be updated as required. Computer-assisted methods, already employed in producing the draft, would take care of this problem.

12. There was also considerable discussion concerning the terminology to be used for "place name". The Convenor pointed out that the Greek Γη designated not only the planet Earth but also earth (ground) as a common noun, so that "geographical name" would be synonymous with topographic name or toponym. However, another member proposed (and this reflected the preference of the majority) that "geographical name" be used only for features on planet Earth, with "topographic name" (synonym: "toponym") covering names on celestial bodies as well. The proposals "cosmoname" and "astroname" were considered unnecessary. A member voiced the opinion that the Working Group should not invent new terms. "Extraterrestrial name" remains therefore as proposed in the Glossary.

13. The short-term and long-term programme of the Working Group was then outlined, as follows.

Short-term programme

(a) Collecting all further remarks by experts relating to the draft Glossary, these remarks to reach the Convenor by 31 December 1991. That date, agreed by common consent, was later extended to 31 January 1992;

(b) Incorporating all relevant remarks in Version 1.1 and preparing a final version of the first English edition of the new Glossary, to be designated Version 1.2;

(c) Sending Version 1.2 to the secretariat of the Group of Experts in New York for reproduction and distribution to all delegates to the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, to be held in August 1992;

Long-term programme

(d) The Sixth Conference will be asked to extend the term of office of the present Working Group, towards the production of a Multilingual Dictionary

of Toponymic Terminology, by nominating a number of experts, each to be responsible for the translation into one of the remaining official languages of the United Nations;

(e) The United Nations Documentation and Translation Services will be asked to translate the English version into the other five official languages, within an agreed time-frame;

(f) These multilingual versions will then be compared and verified for compatibility by the Working Group members at one or more meetings. Only thus can reasonable conformity be achieved, while retaining relevant linguistic characteristics and usages of each language concerned.

14. The Sixth Conference will also be asked to request the Working Group to periodically review the Glossary and update it as necessary.

Activity since the fifteenth session

15. By 31 January 1992, some further comments and proposals had been received from members, as well as from a former member, Mr. Josef Breu. All relevant material was incorporated in the Glossary. The Convenor then finalized Version 1.2 - in which cross-references are printed in bold type - and, in February 1992, sent it to the secretariat for reproduction and distribution to delegates at the Sixth Conference.

16. Some late proposals were received in March and April 1992. Because of the strict timetable, adhered to in order to ensure distribution at the Sixth Conference, these had to be laid aside for consideration and possible inclusion in a later version.

For maximum effect - the multilingual dictionary

17. It is recommended that work on preparing the multilingual edition of the Glossary should now proceed without delay. This would make the Glossary, in the form of a Multilingual Dictionary of Toponymic Terminology, available to the widest possible circle of users, thus contributing with maximum effect to the standardization of geographical names at national and international level.

18. Therefore, in accordance with the long-term programme (see para. 13 (d)-(f) above), a working paper has been prepared and forwarded to the secretariat for distribution at the Sixth Conference, proposing a draft resolution on this topic to be adopted by the Conference.

19. Widespread distribution and utilization of the Glossary should be aimed at. This will depend greatly on "marketing effort", a point which should be borne in mind at the stage of publication.

Contents of the Glossary

20. In its present form Version 1.2 of the Glossary comprises the following:

Total entries	336
Main entries	198
Synonyms	60
Cross-references	78

21. The Convenor wishes to express his sincere thanks to all those who have contributed their time and professional expertise (under pressure of a tight timetable) towards the preparation of the Glossary, and to the secretariat of the Group of Experts for performing the necessary clerical tasks, timely and with goodwill.

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SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 9 (b) of the provisional agenda*

EXONYMS: PRINCIPLES IN REDUCING EXONYMS

Donor-recommended exonyms: a different approach to traditional names

Submitted by the Eastern Mediterranean Division
(other than Arabic)**

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* E/CONF.85/1, Rev.1.

** Prepared by Naftali Kadmon, Professor of Cartography, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

1. By definition, an exonym is a "name used in a specific language for a topographic feature situated outside the area where that language has official status, and differing from the endonym not only by diacritical marks or through conversion". 1/

2. The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names have repeatedly stressed the importance of the universal use of standardized endonyms, and have advocated the consequent reduction in the number of exonyms. Various countries have published - and brought to the attention of the Group of Experts and the Conferences - lists of exonyms in their own particular language or languages, covering selected regions outside their political (and toponymic) jurisdiction, or even the entire world. The present paper offers a different, though complementary, approach to the subject of toponyms.

3. After some 25 years of toponymic activity on the part of these United Nations institutions, it is clear that the use of exonyms cannot be totally eliminated. The reasons are of a historical nature on the one hand, and of a linguistic-phonological character on the other. Exonyms resulting from the latter set of conditions may, perhaps, not be eliminated, for entirely objective reasons. But historical exonyms or traditional names can, at least in principle, be reduced in number, if not completely eliminated.

4. However, a specific country - to be termed a donor country in the present context - can request, or at least recommend, that all but a limited number of toponyms in its own territory be always referred to by their endonyms, and official endonyms where possible, when used by the international community, i.e. by receiver countries. The resulting residue of a limited number of geographical names would then form a list of donor-recommended exonyms.

5. This is the case in Israel. As part of the Land of the Bible, many places in the country are referred to by foreign writers, publishers and cartographers by their Europeanized biblical names, these constituting exonyms in the context of official Israeli toponymy. Perhaps the best known example is Jerusalem. The Hebrew endonym, both standardized and official, is ירושלים, transliterated Yerushalayim by the official Israeli (and recommended by the Group of Experts) romanization system. However, different linguistic societies employ different exonyms, resulting from the different translations of the Bible: Jerusalem (English, German), Jérusalem (French), Jeruzalem (Dutch, Afrikaans), Jerusalen (Spanish), Gerusalemme (Italian), Urshalim (Arabic) and others.

6. All maps of Israel in Hebrew published by the Survey of Israel, the national survey and mapping authority, carry the official names conferred or ratified by the Government Names Commission; 1:50,000-scale topographic maps, indeed, carry all the official names. Romanized maps of Israel, too, published by the same authority, show the official endonyms, transliterated according to the system mentioned above. These maps carry, in parentheses, the English exonyms for a limited number of geographical features. The

exonyms are also displayed on road signs in Israel, in order to make them easier to identify, e.g. by tourists. In maps published in other countries and in different receiver languages these places may then also be indicated by the respective exonyms, though preferably as secondary names. But other names should be shown in their endonymic form only. This rule is generally adhered to by some of the well-known international map and atlas publishers, such as Rand-McNally in the United States of America.

7. The list of exonyms in the national gazetteer is as follows: 2/

Hebrew endonym (romanized)	English exonym
Yisra'el	Israel
Yerushalayim	Jerusalem
'Akko	Acre
Elat	Eilat
Hefa	Haifa
Kefar-Nahum	Capernaum
Mezada, Horvot	Masada
Nazerat	Nazareth
Qesari, Horbat	Caesarea
Teverya	Tiberias
Yafo	Jaffa
Yam haMelah	Dead Sea
Yam Kinneret	Sea of Galilee
Yarden, Nehar	Jordan, River
Karmel, Har	Carmel, Mount
Tavor, Har	Tabor, Mount

8. In foreign maps, other toponyms should then be printed in their endonymic form, romanized by the official system where applicable, and converted (i.e. transliterated where possible, or transcripted) into other scripts, but not exonymized. Thus, Nahariyya and not Nahariah, Netanya and not Nathania, Ashqelon and not Ashkelon or Ascalon etc.

Notes

1/ See Glossary of Toponymic Terminology. N. Kadmon, ed. Working Group on Terminology of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, version 1.2 (February 1992), p. 6.

2/ N. Kadmon and M. Talmi, Transliteration of Geographical Names in the Maps of Israel. Survey of Israel cartographic papers No. 9 (1982). See also Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Athens, 17 August-7 September 1977, vol. 1, Report of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.4), resolution 13, annex.

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SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE FIFTH CONFERENCE

Report of Austria

Paper submitted by Austria**

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* E/CONF.85/1/Rev.1.

** Prepared by Helmut Desoye, Board on Geographical Names.

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Summary

Since 1987 the Board on Geographical Names (AKO) of the Austrian Cartographic Commission in the Austrian Geographic Society has held 10 meetings. The following activities were set:

(a) Editing of a brochure about the Board itself and the institutions represented in it;

(b) Establishment of a Working Group on Spelling of Geographical Names in Austrian Teaching Materials, which met 29 times up to the end of April 1992;

(c) Discussion of several toponomastic topics within the Board;

(d) Federal Office of Metrology and Geodesy: Completion of the new survey and current revision of the official Austrian Map 1:50 000. Current realization of the data bank "GEONAM" comprising the names of the map mentioned above;

(e) Austrian Central Statistical Office: Revision of the Austrian Gazetteer and standardization of street-names (together with the Federal Office of Metrology and Geodesy);

(f) Provincial toponomastic commissions and others: preparing and editing of place-name books, installation of toponomastic data banks.

Austrian Standards Institute (ON): Austrian Standard of Country Names (edited 1 April 1989).

Full version

1 The "Abteilung für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO)

der österreichischen Kartographischen Kommission in der österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft (Board on Geographical Names of the Austrian Cartographic Commission in the Austrian Geographic Society) since the Fifth U.N. Conference held 10 meetings (meeting No. 38 to 47 = two per annum).

During these 5 years the following toponomastical activities were set:

1.1 Activities of the AKO itself

a. Organizational activities:

- o Election of an acting deputy for the chairman (Dr. Isolde Hausner);
- o Passing of a resolution on the incorporation of the AKO into the "Kommission für Mundartkunde und Namenforschung der philosophisch-historischen Klasse der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften" (Commission of Dialectology and Onomastics of the Philosophical-Historical Classe of the Austrian Academy of Sciences). This turned out not to be possible at present but will be considered in the future.
- o Passing of a resolution on the delegation of the chairman of the AKO to U.N. Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names in general.

b. Technical activities

- o Editing of an information brochure entitled:

  "DIE TATIGKEIT DER ABTEILUNG FUR KARTOGRAPHISCHE ORTSNAMENKUNDE (AKO) der österreichischen Kartographischen Kommission in der österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft UND DER IN IHR VERTRETENEN INSTITUTIONEN HINSICHTLICH KARTOGRAPHISCHER NAMEN"

  ("THE ACTIVITIES CONCERNING GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (AKO) of the Austrian Cartographic Commission in the Austrian Geographic Society AND OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS BOARD");
- o Setting-up of a working group entitled "Spelling of Geographical Names in Austrian Teaching Materials" under chairmanship of Otto Back. This working group held 29 meetings up to the end of

April 1992. Its goal is the standardization of the spelling of geographical names in Austrian teaching materials. Within the scope of this running activity there are produced above all minimal lists of exonyms for the purpose mentioned above and rules are set up for the rendering of geographical names. It is intended to finish this work in 1992 and to publish the results in an adequate form.

- o Extensive discussion of the following topics:
  - Treatment of geographical names in the multilingual areas of Austria;
  - Revision of the "ORTSVERZEICHNIS VON ÖSTERREICH" (Gazetteer of Austria = Gazetteer of inhabited places), published by the Austrian Central Statistical Office;
  - Geographical names in the official Austrian Map 1 : 50 000 in comparison with the maps of the "Alpenverein" (Alpine Club);
  - Current toponymic review of the Austrian Map 1 : 50 000 and review of the Austrian Gazetteer by the provincial boards on geographical names;
  - Geographical names in Southern Tyrol;
  - "Glossar zur kartographischen Namenkunde" (Glossary of Cartographic Toponymy) based on the Glossary No. 330 of the U.N. Secretariate "Technical Terminology Employed in the Standardization of Geographical Names".

1.2 Activities of the official authorities and other institutions represented in the AKO

a. Federal Office of Metrology and Geodesy

- o Completion of the new land survey for the Austrian Map 1 : 50 000 (A.M. 1 : 50 000);
- o Current revision of the A.M. 1 : 50 000;
- o Realization of the project "GEONAM", a data bank in the scope of which the names of the A.M. 1 : 50 000 are collected for digital storage.

b. Austrian Central Statistical Office

- Revision of the Austrian Gazetteer by review of the settlements (inhabited places) as such and of the spelling of their names in course of the pre-census to the census 1991. The Austrian Gazetteer will comprise the 91 officially bilingual (German and Slovenian) names for "Ortschaften" (totality of houses with common conscription-numbering) in Carinthia;

- Harmonizing of all street names in Austria (73 000 in 1991) with the street register of the Austrian Central Statistical Office and the house address register of the Federal Office of Metrology and Geodesy;

- Publication of: "GEMEINDEUBERSICHT 19.." (Overview of the Communes) editions: 1.1.1988, 1.1.1989, 1.1.1990, 1.1.1991

- Publication of: "ORTSCHAFTEN NACH GEMEINDEN" ("Ortschaften" According to Communes).

c. Hydrographic Central Office

Completion of work on the area-index for the region of the river "Drau" (will be published in 1993).

d. Toponomastic Commissions (T.C.) of the Federal Provinces

General activities

- Review of the last sheets of the new survey and the sheets in revision of the A.M. 1 : 50 000;

- Review of the Austrian Gazetteer.

Oberösterreichische Ortsnamenkommission (T.C. of Upper Austria)

- In cooperation with the Commission of Dialectology and Onomastics of the Austrian Academy of Sciences two volumes of the "OBERÖSTERREICHISCHES ORTSNAMENBUCH" (Place Name Book of Upper Austria) were published.

Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission (T.C. of Salzburg)

- All names of the national park in Salzburg province were collected with the intention to put them on a data file.

Steirische Ortsnamenkommission (T.C. of Styria)

- o Extensive work was performed for the "HISTORISCHES ORTSNAMENBUCH DER STEIERMARK" (Historical Place Name Book of Styria)

e. Verein für Landeskunde von Niederosterreich (Society for the "Landeskunde" of Lower Austria)

- o In addition to the "HISTORISCHES ORTSNAMENBUCH FUR NIEDEROSTERREICH" ("Historical Place Name Book", 8 volumes) two of the three intended volumes of the "ETYMOLOGIE DER NIEDEROSTERREICHISCHEN ORTSNAMEN" ("Etymology of the Lower Austrian Place Names") were published, while the third volume is in the stage of printing.

f. Kommission für Mundartkunde und Namenforschung der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften

- o Three numbers of the "ALTDEUTSCHES NAMENBUCH" (Old German Place Name Book) were published;

- o Instalment No. 26 to No. 29 of the "WÖRTERBUCH DER BAIRISCHEN MUNDARTEN IN ÖSTERREICH" (Dictionary of the Bavarian Dialects in Austria) were published.

g. Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropainstitut (Austrian Institute of East and South-East European Studies)

- o As part of the "ATLAS OF THE DANUBIAN COUNTRIES" a "COMPARATIVE MULTILINGUAL GAZETTEER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES", edited by E. Tomasi under the editorial direction of J. Breu was published.

- o In cooperation with the Austrian National Library a data bank for the geographical names of Eastern Europe on PC-basis is in preparation.

h. Otto Back and Josef Breu

A "GLOSSAR ZUR KARTOGRAPHISCHEN NAMENKUNDE" (Glossary of Cartographic Toponymy based on the "Technical Terminology Employed in the Standardization of Geographical Names", Glossary No. 330 of the U.N. Secretariate was produced by O. Back and J. Breu.

1.3 Activities of institutions which are not represented in the AKO

a. Österreichisches Normungsinstitut (Austrian Standards Institute)

- Publication of the Austrian Standard "A 2659 LANDER-, SPRACHEN- UND WAHRUNGSZEICHEN, Teil 1-Länderzeichen" (Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, Languages and Currencies Part 1, Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries), 1. April 1989.

1.4 Attendance of Austrian delegates at the sessions of UNGEGN and the meetings of DGSD

a. Sessions of UNGEGN:

13. Session (Montreal 1987): J. Breu

15. Session (Geneva 1991): P. Jordan

b. Meetings of the DGSD:

Zürich 1990: H. Desoye

Geneva 1991: P. Jordan